

Vietnam: Growing Pains For The Draft

By DARRELL CHRISTIAN
Kernel Staff Writer

What is Vietnam?
It was death for 5,000 Americans in 1966.

It is a war that some politicians and observers alike have predicted will continue for 15 years hence.

And it is problems for the Selective Service System, which has the monthly chore of supplying that hot spot in Southeast Asia with United States fightingmen to check Communist aggression.

These problems are not new; nor is the debate that now stirs over the draft.

Next month a special Presidential Commission appointed to study its merits and fallacies will make its recommendations.

What will the report say?

Most believe the commission will propose no major changes in the present system, only changes in how the law is administered.

Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R-Ky., one of the first Congressmen to propose the Presidential commission, reserved comment until the report is made public. A spokesman in Cooper's office said the senator has recently become a member of the foreign relations committee and

"wants to see their viewpoint, too."

E. W. Kelley, UK political science professor, said he can foresee no significant changes being made "as long as we choose to pursue our present foreign policy."

Major proposals from opponents of the draft take this form:

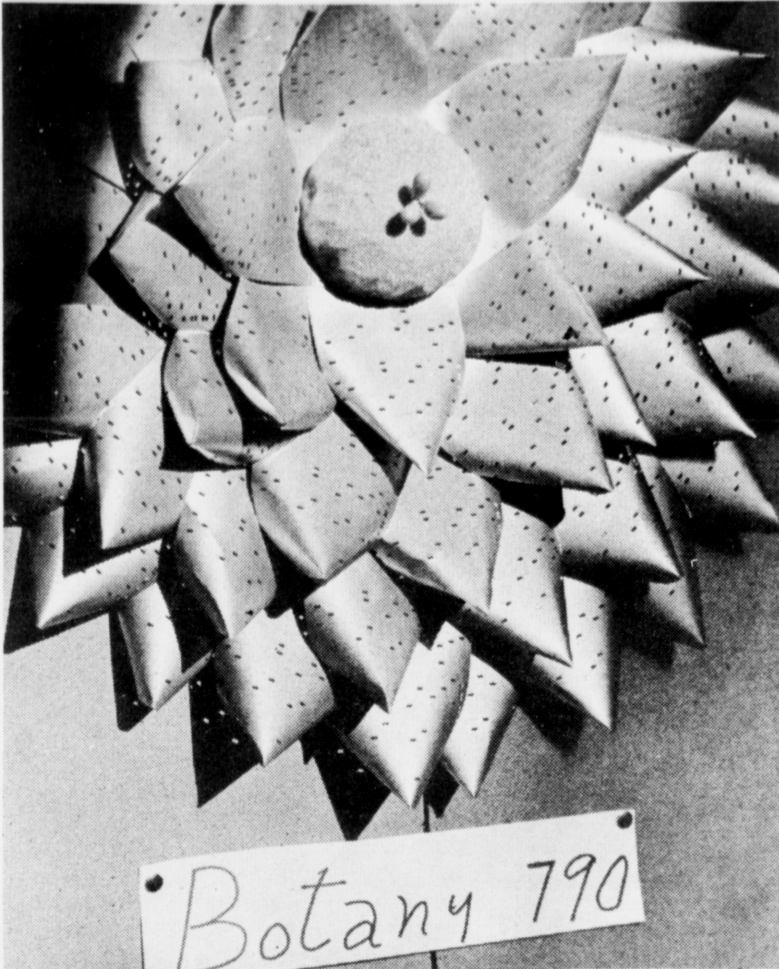
- An involuntary draft for non-military tasks.
- Drafting women for non-military tasks to relieve some of the burden on present military draft calls.
- A random selection technique, similar to a lottery, for determining which one in three 19-year-olds will serve.

The administration apparently hopes to make the war as painless as possible this year in terms of draft calls and new inflationary stimulus to the economy.

The average monthly draft call will remain high because of the need to maintain a military establishment of 3.4 million and provide replacements for men completing their one-year tour in Vietnam. But the over-all demand will be less because the buildup is, in effect, being terminated.

A nation-wide poll among high school juniors and seniors conducted by Scholastic

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Flowers From IBM?

No, everything's not coming up roses from the IBM machine, but some offbeat people over on second floor, Funkhouser decided they could add a little sunshine to their botanical lives by making this super-sized sunflower from that grand old University institution—the IBM card.

AWS Senate Begins Hours Study Tuesday

An evaluation of women's hours by the AWS Senate will begin next Tuesday, according to Connie Mullins, AWS president.

Miss Mullins said the statistics from an AWS poll on curfews in sororities and women's dormitories would be presented at that time. She gave no date for any changes in hours to be instituted, but said they would have to be "worked out through various steps... everyone from the janitor and safety officer to the dean of women is involved." For these reasons, she said it would probably take "the rest of the semester" to activate any new plans.

A discussion of junior-senior hours by resident advisers and house mothers, to be presented to AWS on Feb. 7, will be "considered" in the Senate's decisions, Miss Mullins said.

Conducted in late November, the poll centered around the questions, are you satisfied with hours as they are; do you favor an extension of junior-senior privileges to sophomores, or to freshmen; do you favor a system of no hours? A number of questions called for personal comments; girls desiring no curfew were asked, for example, to explain how they would implement—and maintain such a system.

The poll's findings will be used only as a guideline in the evaluation of women's hours. Miss Mullins has said the AWS Senate is not obligated to enact any changes suggested by the survey.

The Kentucky KERNEL

Vol. 58, No. 83

LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, 1967

Eight Pages

False Alarm At Complex Fires Midnight Trouble

By JOHN ZEH

Kernel Associate Editor

Someone set off a false fire alarm in a women's dorm at the new Complex about midnight Tuesday, triggering a disturbance by some 1,000 curious men students who swarmed into the area.

The students, aroused by sirens of city police and firemen speeding to Complex Eight up Hilltop and Woodland Avenues, dispersed an hour later. Campus police and the dean of men said they had no trouble with the crowd.

City police responded at the request of Lexington firemen, who said students were blocking their way. Campus officers reported that soft drink bottles were hurled from fraternity house rooftops. The air was let out of all four tires on a campus police car. Some rocks were thrown by a few of the "loud, boisterous" students, the Dean of Men's Office said.

There were no arrests or other disciplinary action.

The University officials emphasized that most of the students were just out to see what was happening, "fire engine-chasers" not to cause trouble. The warm weather was a stimulant, they added. "We had a similar false alarm in November, but nothing happened because it was wet and cold, one said.

Complex Eight Housemother Mrs. Maxie Hicks said she thought the alarm was pulled as a prank. A mechanical failure in the alarm system has been ruled out. Other alarms were set off in Complex Five, Six and Seven,

and Cooperstown D Building, all women's residences, after the first one sounded.

Dean of Men Jack Hall and three assistants arrived on the scene about 12:45 a.m., responding to a call by city police. Hall convinced the city officers that when they left the crowd would disperse. He was right; within 15 minutes only a few people were left in the area.

UK Safety and Security Director Fred Dempsey said his campus policemen made no effort to control or disperse the crowd because it was not necessary. He credited Hall and his staff with preventing any further disturbance.

Location of the trouble was the corner of Hilltop and Woodland, in the middle of a high-

density student residential area bordered by Fraternity Row, Cooperstown, and the new Complex. Women occupy four of the five Complex sections now open, and two Cooperstown buildings.

The crowd first assembled on the mall leading from Woodland to the Complex, but later lined the L-shaped intersection. The 168 women from Complex Eight were evacuated when the alarm sounded, but were outside no more than five minutes. The assembling men were "tempted by lace, chiffon and a glimpse of bare thigh," according to a Lexington Herald story Wednesday.

Mrs. Hicks said, however, that all 168 women had coats on and were "very orderly." "I do know our girls were behaving," she added.

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Faculty At Berkeley Denounces Regents

By GLADWIN HILL

(c) New York Times News Service

BERKELEY, CALIF.—The University of California's Berkeley faculty tonight voted against policy proposals of the Reagan Administration, rebuked the Board of Regents, and demanded a larger faculty role in major University decisions.

The teachers also formally instructed a committee to look into the feasibility of organizing a "professors union" to strengthen their "collective bargaining" power with the University administration and the regents.

The action, growing out of last week's abrupt dismissal of University President Dr. Clark Kerr, was taken by 767 faculty members—about half the total

Berkeley teaching complement—meeting as the Berkeley division of the Universitywide Academic Senate, which comprises all faculty members. Similar meetings were scheduled on the University's other eight campuses today and tomorrow.

The faculty meeting followed an orderly noon protest rally by about 2,500 of Berkeley's 27,000 students. On the fringe of the rally, student solicitors at tables accepted enrollments and contributions for an "ad hoc committee to impeach Reagan" and sold buttons inscribed "Abolish The Regents."

Hundreds of students staged a "silent vigil" outside the Academic Senate meeting.

Cheers went up when a resolution was adopted charging the regents' majority that voted to fire Kerr with having "betrayed your trust."

The teachers said it was "indispensable to prevent further damage to the university" that:

• The advice of the faculty be secured in decisions affecting

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Nursing Shortage Limits University Hospital

By JOHN ZEH

Kernel Associate Editor

A fourth of the 450 beds in Lexington's \$12 million University Hospital cannot be used. There are not enough nurses.

As a result, the facility cannot take all the patients referred there, most of whom badly need more specialized care than their rural doctors give. They must go elsewhere for treatment.

Elective surgery (non-emergency) is postponed. "Some probably never get it," one administrator fears. Clinical experiences for University medical students are limited due to the idle space. Activation of the empty wards is nine months behind schedule.

In these respects, University Hospital can be considered one of the hardest hit in Kentucky, a state where anemic salaries have brought on an acute deficiency of nurses.

But unlike the shocking shortage in most other hospitals, all but a few nursing positions budgeted for UK's activated beds are

Third in a series.

filled. (Consequently, care for patients admitted is at a high level.)

"Things were not so rosy earlier this year though," chief administrator Richard Wittrup admits, pointing out that as many

as 25 percent of his nursing positions were vacant, not counting the needs of the unused wards.

A 20 percent wage increase in July helped make UK's summer recruiting efforts successful. Wages will probably be increased another 10 percent next month. "But we're still a long way from being out of the woods," Wittrup concedes.

So are most other hospitals in Kentucky

They need 500-600 registered nurses now, the Kentucky Hospital Association (KHA) estimates. The situation will worsen as the state's health needs multiply, its executive secretary, Hasty W. Riddle, points out.

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Campbell's Sculpture: Visual And Tactile

By MICHAEL YOCUM

To speak properly of Kenneth Campbell's sculpture one would need to retain the unity that is the basis and reality of his work. This, in my opinion, would entail the use of his thoughts, his emotions, his existence, and the methods and skills whereby he expresses himself.

To speak thusly one would have to be Kenneth Campbell and one would have to carve stones. That, of course, is possible for only one person. We find ourselves at that well-known (very treacherous) bend of the road: art must speak for itself. Any analytical attempt, any game of critical or historical charades, any explanation (no matter how well intended or handled) can only vitiate the art itself. With the reader keeping this in mind a little more will be, reluctantly, tendered.

Attention to several things can help one more fully appreciate Campbell's sculpture. His work is, for instance, not only visual, but intensely tactile; the pieces are meant to be touched, caressed, felt. As he has

often said, "You've got to get the feel of it!"

All of Campbell's work is done by hand. His fingers are continuously in contact with the stone. For months (on some pieces) he involves himself in the process of feeling the stones out, of learning through his hands the forces that are inside the stones, in short, of making the sculpture.

This perception by physical sensation from discrete skin organs is not only an important factor in creating the art, but is also a prime means of appreciating it. The strong geometry of "Homage to stonehenge" is freed and illuminated in counterpoint by the manual history breaking richly forth from its fluid surface. And, from this approach, a piece as severe as "The Innocent" has the same warmth and loveliness as human flesh.

Another way of enjoying and being enlarged by Campbell's sculpture can best be summarized in a statement he once made concerning his method of working. He said, "The best things happen sideways." Translated into language somewhat less impenetrable than stone

this means that the most vital, living confrontations with his art occur when one is not trying to "understand" or "appreciate" it, but at moments when the shield of intellect is lowered and one's whole body, mind, and soul spontaneously become aware of the sculpture's simultaneous existence in space-time.

These moments, like those of Proust's involuntary memory, owe much of their power and freshness to the fact that they are never come at directly, but always apprehended indirectly, through the central channels of human experience.

In viewing Kenneth Campbell's exhibition, it is probably a good idea to take it easy; to enjoy his sense of humor (much evident in this show); to delight in his attention to "minute particulars," both tactily and visually; and to remember that this is the work of a highly intelligent man who mistrusts intellect save as a guideline for the all inclusive common sense by and through which his sculptures are created.

Annual Mardi Gras Charity Ball Set For Feb. 4; Proceeds Go To Charity

The annual Mardi Gras Charity Ball, sponsored by the Newman Center, will be held Feb. 4 in the Student Center Ballroom.

For the first time, the ball will be a charity affair. All proceeds will be donated to Lexington's Cardinal Hill Convalescent Hospital for crippled children.

The Chateaus from Louisville will entertain. The dance will be semiformal.

A king and queen will be elected and the king will be called "Rex" as in the New Orleans Mardi Gras.

All sororities and women's residence halls will nominate a king candidate. All fraternities and men's residence halls will choose a candidate for queen.

"Rex" will be elected by student vote in the student center the week prior the dance.

He will choose his Queen

at the ball by spinning a wheel of fortune.

The Queen will visit the hospital sometime soon after the dance and present the money and distribute gifts to the children.

Tickets for the dance are available at Graves Cox, University Shop, Wallace Book Store, Kennedy Book Store, University Book Store, and all fraternity houses. They are \$3 in advance and \$4 at the door.

New Magazine, Cousin Of Stylus, To Appear Here

Sometime in March, a new literary magazine, the Kentucky Review, will appear on campus.

This magazine is a second cousin to the now defunct Stylus and is the brainchild of editor, Robert Walker. The Kentucky Review is to be aimed at all people interested in the humanities and the arts and will include such distinguished names as Jonathan Green and Christopher Middleton.

The magazine differs from Stylus in that it is less a creative magazine and more one of wide interests; exhibiting poetry, a short story by Dr. R. O. Evans of the English Department, a book review by Dr. Jesse DeBoer on Gilbert Ryle's "Plato's Progress," various art pieces, a philosophical dialogue, and a play.

The Kentucky Review is ready to be sent to the publisher pending the final proofreading. The hold up in publication has been the lack of response from students in submitting work for the magazine.

The editors have asked for more critical material especially essays for the next issue—the deadline is May 5. This issue of the magazine will be out in March but hereafter, the publication dates are set for February and October.



Works of Kenneth Campbell, UK resident sculpture instructor, are being shown daily in the Fine Arts Gallery through Feb. 19.

Art Film Festival Begins Thursday With Two Shows

When an artist "lays his cards on the table," the student should know what he is seeing, says Bill Roughen, president of the Art Club.

For this reason, the Art Club is sponsoring a campuswide Art Film Festival to expose all students to the art of film making.

A variety of subjects will be covered, but the exact titles of the films have not been confirmed.

The series will start at 7 p.m. Thursday with "A Day in the Country" and "Two Men in a Wardrobe" in the Student Center Theatre.

More films will be shown on Jan. 29, Feb. 9, Feb. 16, March 2, March 9, March 23, and March 30.

The films on Feb. 9 and Feb. 16 will be Charlie Chaplin movies shown at the Nexus Coffee House.

Another project sponsored by the Art Club this semester is the Student Art Gallery to be held at the Reynolds Building on Broadway.

There will be five different showings during the semester. Students are invited to see the works any week day from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. The shows will include works from classes from the beginning to the graduate levels. The date for the opening has not been set.

University Art Club Film Series

Presents

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By Roman Polanski

"TWO MEN AND A WARDROBE"

By Jean Renoir

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Student Center Theatre



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Medical Needs Multiply, But Nurses Are Few

Continued From Page 1

Reports from officials in scattered parts of the state show these shortages:

Louisville hospitals have more than 200 vacancies. The Owensboro area could use 25 more registered nurses. T. J. Sampson Hospital in Glasgow alone needs 12 nurses. The Appalachian Regional Hospitals in Eastern Kentucky are short 50.

Lexington's hospitals need at least 100 fulltime RNs; more than 50 private duty nurses are needed. A Somerset hospital has only half the RNs needed. Psychiatric hospitals have only 80 percent of their jobs filled. Bowling Green needs 15 RNs. The state Health Department has 15 vacancies, three in depressed Harlan County alone.

As one administrator said, "There just aren't enough nurses to go around."

Nor are there enough people working in allied health fields, where deficits are considered "urgent" by state health officials, professional groups, and educators. Several of them have asked Gov. Edward T. Breathitt to appoint a special study team to determine how the shortage can best be alleviated. It is expected that the governor will carry out the request soon.

The nursing shortage in Ken-

tucky is actually a shortage of nurses willing to work, the Kentucky Nurses Association says. There are 8,370 registered nurses licensed by the state, but only 6,209 are active. And, only 2,826 of the 3,367 licensed practical nurses listed are working.

Get those nurses to return, says Nelle Weller, the KNA's executive secretary, and "then let's see if we have a shortage."

How can they be induced back to work? "Pay them," she demands. The average starting salary at most Kentucky hospitals has been \$300 a month. In larger cities a general duty nurse has started at \$350-\$375 a month. Salaries are changing rapidly now, due in part to nurses' new militancy elsewhere and the KNA's \$6,500 minimum-salary goal.

Here are comparisons of recent starting salaries for registered nurses in specific areas or fields: Appalachian Regional Hospi-

tals, \$4,860 yearly now, \$5,442 effective Jan. 1, \$4,500 a year ago; Paducah, \$4,500-\$5,040; Lexington, \$5,200; Owensboro, \$20 a day; State Health Department, \$4,250-\$4,800 now, \$4,800-\$5,300 after Jan. 1; Louisville, \$5,200; state Department of Mental Health, \$4,980; Harlan County, \$3,600-\$4,860. Comparatively, Nurses in New York State make \$6,450, for example.

What effect has low pay and the resultant nursing shortage had on patient care in Kentucky? Nurses must be spread thinner, taking on added duties and working overtime. Staff and patient morale suffers. Inexperienced personnel must be pressed into service.

Like nearly everywhere else, the patient suffers from not only his own ailment, but also from another sickness plaguing the profession he depends upon for help.

Next: A Cure?



Miss Suzanne Norman, nursing team leader on University Hospital's pediatrics floor, gives special attention to a child. Wards at the UK hospital that are open are adequately staffed with nurses.



RICHARD WITTRUP

10 Students Awarded Scholarships

Ten University students received Rotary Scholarships last week, at the weekly luncheon of the Lexington Rotary Club.

The \$100 awards were given for outstanding scholarship and recognition as good citizens on campus.

Seniors receiving awards were Charles Anderson, Maysville; and Anne Simonetti, Lexington. April Lillard, Irving, Tex.; and Laura Muntz, Cynthia, were junior recipients.

Carol Hoskins, Lexington; and Bruce Waddell, St. Charles, Va.; are sophomore representatives and Vicki Lynn Fudge, Burdsville; David Felty, Iron Mountain, Mich.; Michael Miller, Dawson Springs; and Carol Tipton, Shelbyville; are freshmen.

The Kentucky Kernel

The Kentucky Kernel, University Station, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506. Second class postage paid at Lexington, Kentucky. Published five times weekly during the school year except holidays and exam periods.

Published by the Board of Student Publications, UK Post Office Box 4986. Nick Pope, chairman, and Patricia Ann Nickell, secretary.

Began as the Cadet in 1894 and published continuously as the Kernel since 1915.

Advertising published herein is intended to help the reader buy. Any false or misleading advertising should be reported to The Editors.

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DEAR REB:

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DEAR LUDWIG:

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War Dishonorable, President Deceitful

Eight years before the defeat of the French forces at Dienbienphu in 1954, North Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh told a leading French official, "If we have to fight, we will fight. You will kill ten of our men and we will kill one of yours, and in the end it will be you who will tire of it."

Today the United States is involved in a costly war in the same country, and many Americans and their representatives in Washington are growing increasingly weary—wary of the impact of the war on the American economy, weary of the Johnson Administration's outdated concept of communism and Southeast Asian affairs and weary of the creditability gap which prevents them from getting the truth about the war.

However, President Johnson, as recently as last week, said the United States will persist in the war.

Economic Impact

Figures released at the end of 1966 show that during this fiscal year the United States is spending \$322,000 for each Vietcong killed.

If the enemy to freedom in South Vietnam is, as the Johnson Administration says, the Vietcong and the North Vietnamese infiltrators, it seems the American economy will take quite a beating before the threat is removed by the present ever-constant military escalation.

The air war against North Vietnam and Vietcong bases in the South is an example of the effect the war has daily on the American economy. B52's cost \$1,000 an hour to fly. The typical trip from Guam to a North Vietnamese target is eight hours; therefore, a bombing raid for one B52 costs \$8,000 in flying time alone. A single bomb load costs some \$60,000. (Recent reports indicate the United States is flying B52's out of Thailand and Cambodia as well as Guam.)

So far this fiscal year, about 425 American bombers have made this round trip monthly. The cost approaches \$30 million a month.

This \$1 million a day is only a fraction of the bombing costs, however. Secretary McNamara has estimated that the U.S. will lose about 580 aircraft—worth about \$2 million each—during the current fiscal year.

Concept Of Communism

The cost to the American economy is one measure of the Vietnam war not usually discussed. Generally, the cost is judged in



terms of the number of American soldiers killed.

And while the loss of lives in Vietnam may be less than the highway death toll, this is quite beside the point.

The point is the question of just what these soldiers are dying for. The Johnson Administration—and the nation's other Hawks—see the war as a clearcut battle against Communism. They argue that if Vietnam falls, all of Asia will one day fall also, i.e., that old albatross the Domino Theory.

This theory, however, is outdated, as most foreign policy experts will attest. The struggles in Asia have always been more nationalistic than ideological, but the State Department has yet to recognize this fact. Perhaps the American sense of pride will not allow us to admit that we are engaged in a war against the tide of Asian nationalism.

The Vietnam war has expanded to international proportions largely because the U.S. views the conflict as a test of will between democracy and communism. This approach reflects how the U.S. views any national movement, whether implicitly or explicitly communist, as part of a world-wide Red offensive directed against the "free world."

The American Hawks obviously do not realize that one can speak of a Communist world in the same sense as one speaks of an Arab world or a Christian world. But this need not imply that the Communist world, anymore than the Christian world, is a unity committed to a single ideology and strategy.

It is somewhat ironic that the Johnson Administration seems to have recognized the extent to which national interests are redefining intrabloc relations in Eastern Europe. But this same Administration seems unable to view the Vietnamese communist revolution as anything less than a vanguard movement designed to overwhelm Southeast Asia, presumably in concert with Peking.

The Vietnam war, then, is tragic because it reflects an incapacity on the part of the United States to respond creatively to communist-oriented revolutionary movements within newly emergent countries. A policy of unqualified opposition to any and all such movements implies support for the non-communist governments regardless of how unresponsive to national aspirations they may be.

The Creditability Gap

Not only do few Americans know why we are in Vietnam, but a rising number of citizens believe they are not being told the truth about the war by their government.

This is the creditability gap so often discussed, and it is real.

The reports of Harrison Salisbury of the New York Times have added fuel to the arguments of those who say the government distorts information about Vietnam. As the first American newsman allowed in North Vietnam, Salisbury presented a picture to American readers that the Administration had painted differently. Now two more American newspapermen, Bill Baggs, editor of the Miami News, former Pulitzer Prize winner Harry Ashmore, have confirmed Salisbury's reports.

Together, these reports show what a mighty nation like the United States can do to a small, weak nation like North Vietnam—and do at will.

We have beaten their backs to the wall, but—as Ho Chi Minh predicted to the French some 20 years ago—their will to fight remains unbroken. We would sub-

mit that this will is more commendable than American diplomacy, which is often characterized by statements like that of L. Mendel Rivers, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, who said the U.S. should "flatten Hanoi . . . public opinion be damned."

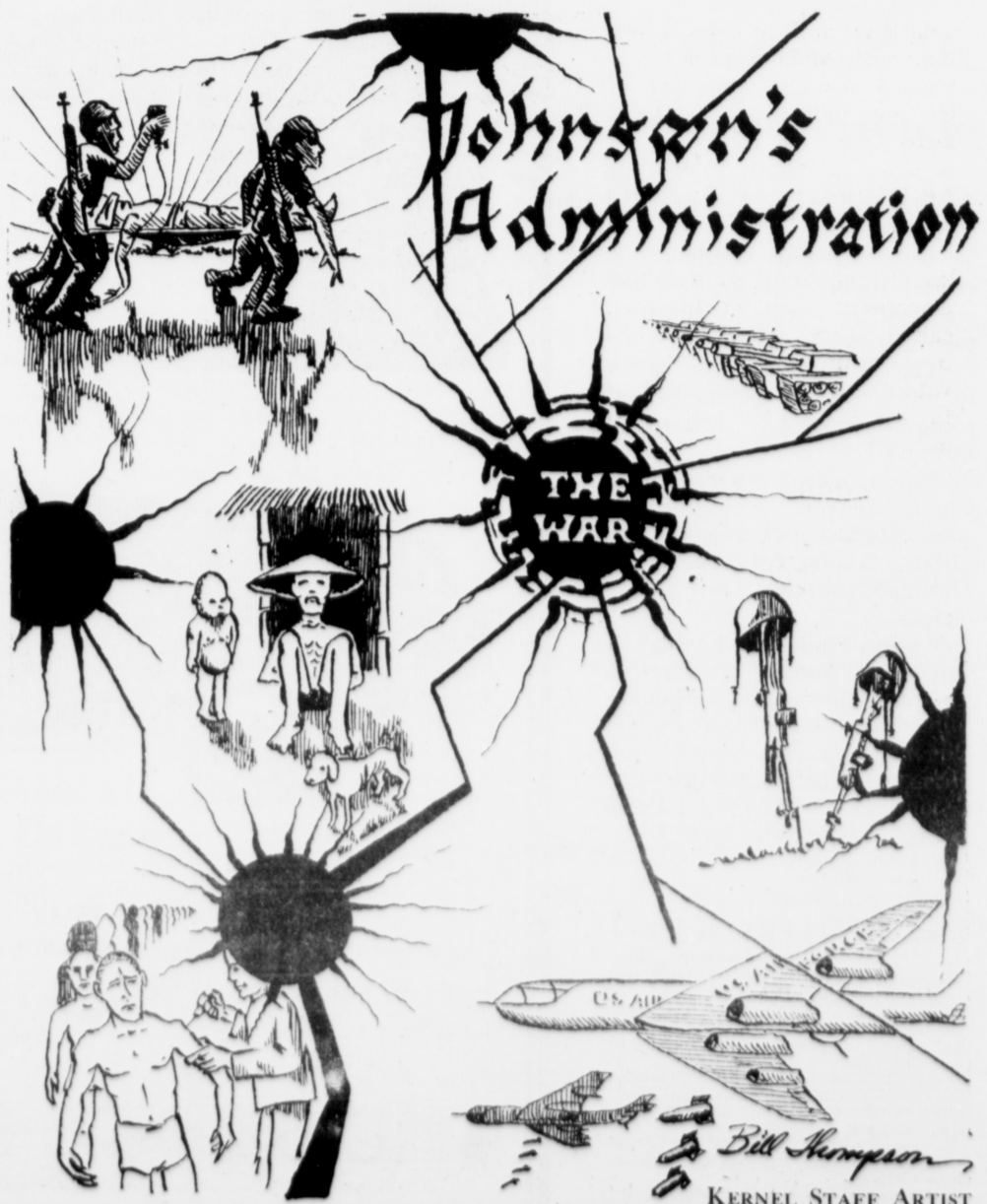
President Johnson could have agreed to American talks with the North Vietnamese in 1964 but refused. The talks, arranged by Secretary General U Thant and U.N. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson were to be kept secret so that neither side could suffer. Yet the U.S. would not talk.

Now the State Department makes sweeping proposals for talks while the American bombers continue to flatten North Vietnamese industry—and civilians when they are in the way.

It seems unlikely that North Vietnam can be bullied into talking. Britain, during the dark days of early World War II, was beat to its knees yet fought all the more valiantly. Are we to expect any nation to give in at bayonet point?

Moreover, the Salisbury reports and other information again indicate how the American people are being misled. Anyone who doubts need only look at the records of the past five years. The mistruths and fabrications are all there—the promises and the statements that were to be proven false days, weeks, or months later.

Faced with a costly and dishonorable war, a dishonest and deceitful Administration, the American people can do little but wonder about the wisdom of continuing down the same narrow tunnel with no light yet visible at the end.



The Black Marks Of A President

The Kentucky Kernel

The South's Outstanding College Daily

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

ESTABLISHED 1894

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, 1967

Editorials represent the opinions of the Editors, not of the University.

WALTER M. GRANT, Editor-In-Chief

STEVE ROCCO, Editorial Page Editor

WILLIAM KNAPP, Business Manager

Draft System's Merits Are Challenged Again

Continued From Page 1

Magazines found that 77 percent of male students favor the involuntary draft for non-military tasks. Such activities would include the Peace Corps, Medical Corps, VISTA and the Job Corps.

Involuntary service for women, including "tasks of protecting, conserving and developing our country or those countries we wish to aid," was favored by 46 percent of the same age group.

The same survey asked the youths' opinion on a lottery draft "once a year for all 18- and 19-year-old men who are physically and mentally able to serve in the armed forces." Fifty-one percent of the boys and 46.2 percent of the girls considered it a poor idea.

Prof. Kelley said the involuntary draft for non-military tasks would not solve the present problems of the selective service system. "Whether we admit it or not, the draft at present is only for military purposes to supply the manpower for Vietnam. A non-military draft would still leave the same problems of meeting our manpower needs."

The lottery probably would be the fairest of all systems, he added.

Harris Wofford, associate director of the Peace Corps, told

would also eliminate the squabble over student deferments, which have been assailed as being discriminatory to the poor who cannot afford college.

The fact that the scholars and soldiers agreed on the issue of youngest first is considered by some as a significant bearing on the present congressional session. Still, there is not enough evidence to hope for major changes in the law. It is generally thought that Congress will try to straddle both sides of the debate and call for more rigid controls over draft board standards to end the flagrant variations in deferment qualifications.

Even the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service may fail because of the long shadow cast by manpower needs for the Vietnam war. The same fate befell an extensive manpower study begun by the Pentagon in early 1964—before commitment of U.S. ground units to Southeast Asia.

The commission's report is expected to include the random selection method choosing only from those persons who have no "reasonable grounds for exemption."

Tighter Standards

Briefly, the commission's recommendations are expected to be:

- More general adherence to nationally imposed standards by the nation's 4,088 separate draft boards.

- A suggestion that the administration explore the possibility of using more modern methods to treat the manpower pool on a national basis, taking more account of regional variations in educational levels and other eligibility criteria.

- A change in Selective Service law to permit draft registrants to change their local boards when moving into the area under jurisdiction of another board.

- Closing of a loophole in selective procedure which now allows a man to remain in college until he is past 26-years of age, and for all practical purposes immune from the draft.

Of these changes, possibly the most badly needed is the national standards for all local draft boards. Presently, each board operates within general guidelines, but treats its own group of registrants as a separate manpower pool from which quotas must be met.

Even the various state selective service directors have expressed doubt on the system's merit.

Kentucky Director Col. Everett Stevenson refrained from comment on the issue, saying merely, "I don't want to second-guess Congress."

Other state directors are divided over the workings of the present system. A large majority have said they think there is a fairer way of deciding who

should be classified 1A and who should be deferred.

The four guidelines provided for all locals to follow suggest that board members should investigate whether a student is full-time, his academic progress, his national draft test score and his class ranking before making a decision.

However, in some states such as Ohio, the boards sometimes disregard all four of the general criteria "if we are having no trouble filling our quota in a particular month."

Some other states had this to say:

Minnesota: Boards tend to put less emphasis on class rankings and student deferment test scores.

West Virginia: Local boards follow guidelines as published in newspapers, to determine, for example, what class standing a student must have at a given time to be deferred if he has failed or not taken the draft qualification test.

California: Draft board official at Fresno says a student doesn't always have to finish his four-year course in four years to get deferred.

Michigan: Deferment standards vary because of the human element. "One board might give a boy a deferment based on his presentation of his case while another might not," said Col. Arthur Holmes, state draft director.

Class rankings have been another point of hot concern.

Columbia College's faculty voted last week overwhelmingly to request the university administration not to release student's class standings to Selective Service Boards.

David B. Truman, dean of the college, called the use of grades in determining draft status "an intrusion into the relation between students and faculty."

The University of Michigan students voted last November to break off relations with the administration over reporting class ranking to local boards.

Educators protest the use of class rankings as a criteria for drafting because they think it implies that universities harbor individuals who really shouldn't be attending college. The fear is that the Selective Service System is creating too much emphasis on obtaining good grades.

University's Role

Draft officials have said this is the university's responsibility for student deferments.

By not issuing class rankings to either the students or local boards, universities feel they are fulfilling their role as a social force "not so much to advocate a change but to point out the need for a change."



—Shanks, "Buffalo Evening News"

The Selective Service also has been hit by a recent Washington order to curb expenses because of a drastic shortage of supplemental appropriations.

Until Congress votes the supplemental appropriations, state selective boards have been instructed to eliminate pre-induction physical examinations. Savings will be produced through reduction physical examinations. Savings will be produced through elimination of meals, lodging and transportation furnished prospective draftees when they are summoned for their pre-induction physicals.

Officials in Washington expected the order to produce no immediate crisis because calls for November through February were lower than anticipated.

College campuses have been the stage for draft debates all year. When the draft practices and policies rub too closely with the appraisal of college students, fireworks can develop just as they did at Antioch College last November.

Students from Yale and Lawrence Universities walked out of a spirited debate at the final plenary session. The students who walked out said the discussion was over a resolution, which eventually passed, that seemed to dwell more heavily on abolition of the draft than on reforms in draft laws and procedures.

"The conference has been dominated by persons who are not so much interested in reforming selective service as in registering a protest against the military and the present administration policy," one of the dissenters charged. "I must disassociate myself and my college from any decisions made here."

The resolution included these major points:

- The preservation of academic freedom in "times of stress," embracing a university's obligation to protect "individuals who take unpopular stands ... from internal reprisals ... and external attack."

- "Maintenance of the traditional concept of voluntary military service ... Except in times of grave national peril, the government should not have the power to compel its citizens to render forced service of any kind ... Conscription in such cases must end upon the cessation of the state of war and/or hostilities. Only during a state of war declared by Congress can a conscriptee be forced to be stationed outside the boundaries of the United States."

- Peace-time military establishments must be purely voluntary.

- Some form of alternative national service—such as the Peace Corps or VISTA—should

be considered as the equivalent of military service in peace-time, although "we reject any system which would compel individuals to serve in any capacity, except for military service in time of war."

- The draft system should be run on a "lottery" basis free of any "distinction based on class, status or privilege."

- Abolition of college-student deferments which carry "inherent class distinctions."

- Recommendation that colleges and universities "cease to calculate and make available class rank (to draft boards) as a basis for determining eligibility for deferment."

Recommendations such as these have led some to believe the draft will seek a new battle ground in Congress and leave the college campus. Actually, however, it appears that as long as Vietnam requires manpower, the debate will flourish.

The debate now, however, seems to be larger. There are many different proposals, but no one is sure what is needed; the only consistent thing is that everyone, even national leaders, have recognized the need for some new type of national service.

Two Sides

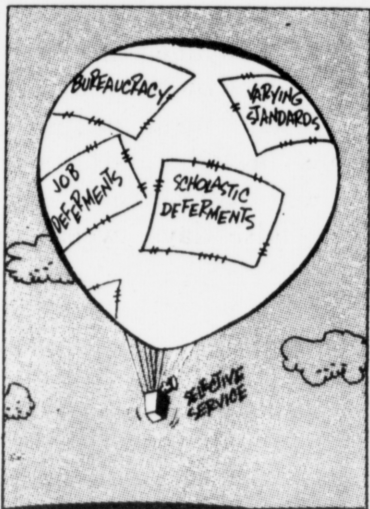
National service advocates have split into two basic groups. The big question now seems to be how to get people to serve, not what kind of service they should perform or what value that service might have for the nation.

One camp calls for the lottery system—compulsory service for all men and women at the age of 18. The other favors a purely voluntary draft, something which must be perceived as impractical during the Vietnam war.

The latter argues it would uphold the democratic cause with each individual having a choice and it would make our system better with better motivated volunteers.

Before problems of the draft can really be solved, it would seem that something must be done to modify the attitudes many people have about the draft today. For any kind of national service to be effective, the citizenry must think of it as a duty, or opportunity to serve the country—and not as an obligation.

It is becoming necessary, some observers say, to entice the youths of today into national service with talk of the national interest. This is a good trick. National interest can be defined as anything from birth control to nuclear warfare, yet its very tone has been known to instill spirit into the American.



—Yoes, "San Diego Union"

"STILL UP IN THE AIR"

a national draft conference at the University of Chicago in December. "If a man's name were called for military service in the lottery, he would be compelled to serve, unless he could establish himself as a conscientious objector.

"Those not chosen would know that, short of a military emergency, they would not be called. They would be free to consider the Peace Corps or other volunteer programs without facing the likelihood of subsequent military service."

Youngest First

Scholars and soldiers at the conference agreed that Congress should, in seeking a law to replace the present one that expires June 30, expose 18- and 19-year-olds first. They based their argument on the fact that it would eliminate the "arbitrary and capricious rules for student deferments—rules which vary from local board to local board."

Others stressed that 19-year-olds are not established in families and haven't begun high-paying jobs like their seniors. "The draft wouldn't hit them as hard."

The Pentagon rested its case for drafting younger men first because military service "is still a young man's job." The statement claimed military commanders generally prefer new recruits at a younger age, when they are "most adaptable to the needs of combat training and discipline."

The youngest-first system



A local board's decision will continue to govern a youth's outlook. Aim of Congress to help boards, not clip their wings.

Four Rise, Four Fall

SAE, Delts, SX, Pikes Move Into Tourney Semi-Finals

Sigma Chi's top ranked quintet huddled around coach Mike Webb minutes before the 1967 fraternity basketball tournament was to start in a near-packed Alumni Gym.

"We've been No. 1 on this campus for a while," he said, "But we haven't proven a thing until we win this tourney."

"Let's go!"

And go they did, right past the hustling aggies from Farmhouse and into a semi-finals opportunity against the Delts.

Sigma Chi jumped to an early lead by way of one Ken Robinson who, until this game, had been averaging little more than four points a contest.

But that was before Tuesday night.

The 6-2 Robinson hit from the corner to start the scoring parade.

He didn't stop with that. He put the first eight points on the scoreboard for Sigma Chi.

He ended the game with 11 points and was followed by Frank Brockardt who had 10.

The score at halftime was 25-15, Sigma Chi. The top-ranked outfit held a steady lead through the second half and won the game, 38-29.

Wes Marion, Sigma Chi's floor leader, praised Farmhouse following the win.

"They shoot real well and get up on the boards. Their guards are real tough but I thought

they'd shoot more than they did," he said.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon and AGR took the floor following SX victory to square off in the evening's second battle.

AGR went ahead at the expense of SAE mistakes and held to a narrow lead until late in the first half.

Then Brooks Alexander handed SAE the maximum effort in the scoring column. He drove from the top of the key, stopped, faked and hooked a shot.

He was fouled in the process and moments later stepped to

Those That Remain

SX — 9-0

THURS., Jan. 26
6:30 p.m.

DTD — 8-1

TUES., JAN. 31
6:30 p.m.

SAE — 8-1

THURS., Jan. 26
6:30 p.m.

PKA — 8-1

the free throw line to add his third point of the trip and 13-all.

AGR went ahead again, only for SAE to tie it. They kept this little running game up for the remainder of the first half.

The second half, however, belonged to SAE as they racked off 11 straight points before AGR hit and closed the margin again.

SAE was led in this effort by Gary Marr who scored seven points in the second period and never-say-die Donnie Mitts who put out in ball-hawking and rebounding what Oscar Robertson puts up in points.

SAE won it by four, 34-30,

and now faces tough PKA in the lower bracket.

The loss left AGR at 5-2.

Second-ranked Delta Tau Delta turned a low-scoring game into a rout as they exploded in the second half to bury ninth-ranked Lambda Chi Alpha, 36-21, in upper bracket action of the fraternity tourney Tuesday.

The Delts, who led by only three at the half, outscored Lambda Chi 25-13 during the final period to run their record to 9-1 while, at the same time, setting the scene for what could be "the game of the year." That'll pit the Delts against undefeated Sigma Chi Thursday at 6:30 p.m.

After moving their three-point halftime margin to 13-9, DTD was almost caught as LXA cut the lead to two at 13-11.

From there, however, it was Delts all the way as three straight baskets gave them a 19-11 lead.

Earl Cornett paced coach Randy Embry's outfit with 13 and Mark Trumbo and Greg Scott contributed nine and eight each. Embry said after the contest, "I thought both teams played real well. Our defense really came through for us. They were good, but they ended up forcing their own game."

The defense Embry mentioned was a tight, almost pressing man-to-man that was well executed.

The Lambda Chi 1-2-2 zone held the Delts surprisingly well the first half, but fell apart toward the end.

Fifth-ranked Pi Kappa Alpha gained a semi-finals spot as a last second jumper by big Jim Tipton broke a 24-24 deadlock and gave the Pikes a 26-24 victory over ATO.

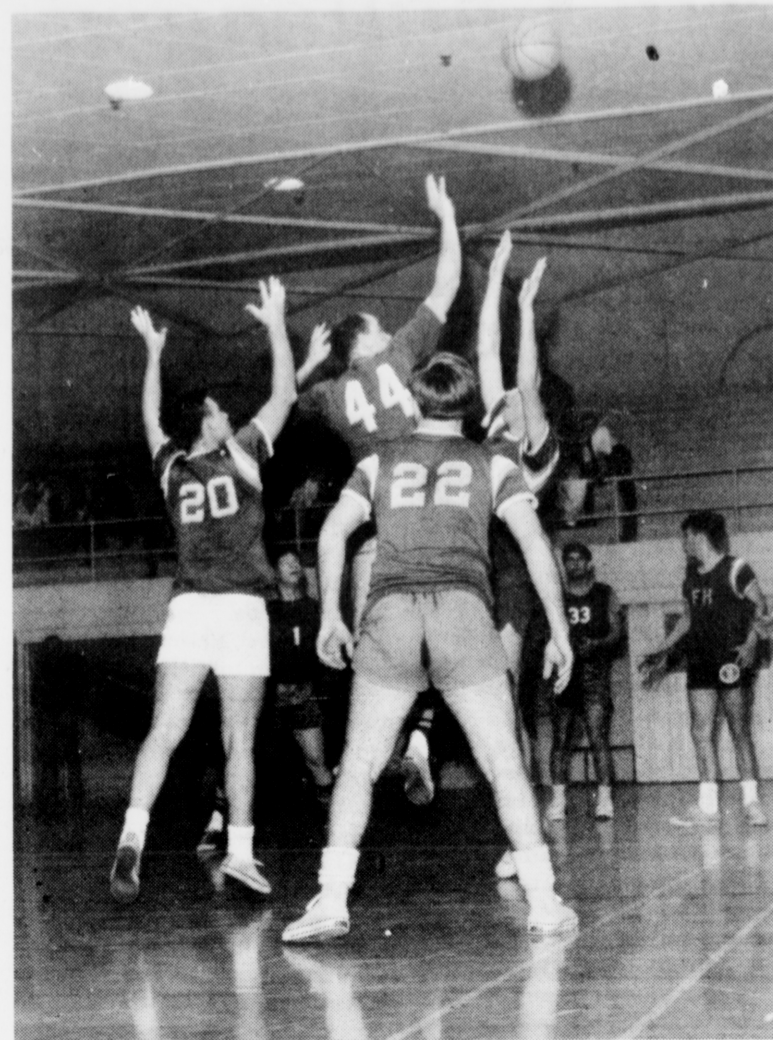
The Pikes, former No. 1 campus team, ran out to a quick 9-2 lead and it looked as if the matter would be settled early.

But after maintaining a 15-10 halftime margin, it seemed as though PKA had run out of steam as two ATO fielders and a free throw tied it at 15-all.

The Pikes again grabbed a five point lead at 21-16, but a jumper by Bob Carr and two free throws by Dan Reynolds cut it to 21-20.

After trading field goals and free throws, the score stood at 24-23 when Carr tied the game at 24-24.

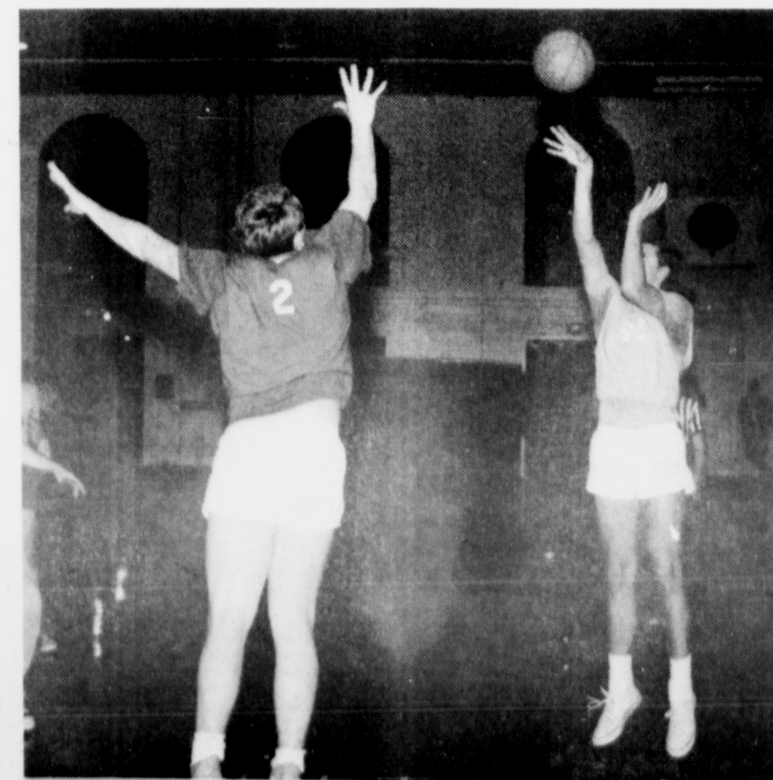
The Pikes immediately went into a stall in an attempt to wait for the one good shot. Tipton took it with one second remaining.



Sigma Chi's Frank Brockardt (44) Shows Why They're Best . . .



While Steve Potter (34) Leads SAE Past Tough AGR . . .



And Louis Sutherland (52) Fires For The Delts.

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Budget Puts Spending At \$169.2 Billion

By EDWIN L. DALE JR.

(c) New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON—President Johnson sent a \$169.2 billion budget to Congress Tuesday that would be mildly stimulative for the national economy this year.

The budget, again dominated by defense and swollen by the cost of the war in Vietnam, set new goals for space exploration without raising expenditures and provided moderate increases in domestic "Great Society" programs.

The President put his emphasis for the first time on the comprehensive "national income accounts" budget, which showed expenditures of \$169.2 billion and receipts of \$167.1 billion in the fiscal year 1968, for a deficit of \$2.1 billion.

This budget, economists widely agree, gives the best picture of the impact of total government spending and taxation on the economy. The small deficit means that the government will be pumping a little more money into the spending stream than it takes out.

The more familiar but less comprehensive Administrative budget showed expenditures of \$135 billion and receipts of \$126.9 billion for a deficit of \$8.1 billion. Spending was up \$8.3 billion and receipts \$9.9 billion from the current fiscal year, including proposed tax increases.

A third measure of the budget is called the "cash" budget. It is similar to the national income budget but includes some lending transactions that do not directly affect production and income in the economy.

It showed expenditures of \$172.4 billion, up \$11.5 billion from the current year, and re-

ceipts of \$168.1 billion, up \$13.4 billion. The deficit in this budget was \$4.3 billion.

The defense total was the same in all three budgets—\$73.1 billion, of which \$21.9 billion was listed as the direct cost of the war in Vietnam.

The national income accounts budget, the one emphasized by the President, showed a rise of \$15.6 billion from the current fiscal year, about a third of it in defense.

To cover part of the increase, the President proposed a 6 percent surcharge on individual and corporation income taxes, a modest further speedup of corporation tax collection, a \$700 million postal rate increase and another rise in social security taxes to take effect at the beginning of 1968. The program, the President said, "will require a measure of sacrifice."

"The economy, the budget and the aims of our society would be jeopardized," Johnson said, "by either a larger tax increase or by large slashes in military or civilian programs."

"I have reviewed these programs carefully. Waste and non-essentials have been cut out. The increases that are proposed have been carefully selected on the basis of urgent national requirement."

The basic theme of the domestic side of the budget, the President said, is to press ahead "at a controlled and reasoned pace" in the new social programs.

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FOR RENT—9 Dixie Court (off Columbia Ave.). Two furnished 2-room apartments; private baths and entrances, \$60 and \$70 per month, includes utilities. Single male upper-classmen. Phone 266-3314 or see Mr. Sloan (upper rear apartment). 25J5t

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WANTED—One male to share large apartment with 3 others. Furnished. Utilities paid. Call 254-7294 or write Box 4493, University Station. 24J5t

WANTED—Girl to share 3 bedroom house. Near Medical Center. Call 278-2768 or 277-4928. 25J2t

HELP WANTED—Student's wife for full-time dental assistant. No experience needed. Address resume to 614 Euclid Ave. 25J3t

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LOST—Diamond ring; large reward if returned. Ext 3031 or Ext 3011. 24J4t

LOST—Grey and white male cat. Vicinity of K-Lair. Answers to "Smokey." Had leather collar. Call 253-5774. Reward. 25J2t

PERSONAL

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FOR SALE—1965 Mustang, automatic, console, mag-wheels, \$1,750 or \$200 down, take over payments. Call 299-7354. 24J2t

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MISCELLANEOUS

EUROPE—Limited number of students to share automobile and expenses this summer; itinerary open. Call 254-5094 after 6 p.m. 23J4t

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Sweet Strings Of Music

The Bartok Quartet presented a variety of chamber music Tuesday at the Agricultural Science Center Auditorium. The Quartet was sponsored by the Chamber Music Society of Central Kentucky.

Berkeley Faculty Flays Regents

Continued From Page 1
ing the appointment and tenure of University presidents.

• "The state's historic policy of tuition-free education for all qualified Californians not be abandoned by the University".

• "The legislature provide financial support adequate to sustain the present high quality and growth of the University."

In other developments Tuesday, Reagan denied that politics was involved in Kerr's dismissal.

He told his first formal news conference since Kerr's unex-

pected removal by the regents that, in his opinion, the University "is not in the political ring at all."

"The inference of politics or partisanship in the action is not borne out," he added. "None was involved."

The regents action, last Friday by a vote of 14 to 8, has caused nationwide repercussions in academic circles. When Reagan's attention was called to this, he said that "they've (the academic groups) got a strong union."

Reagan's comments on politics originated in part from a question about remarks of State Assembly Speaker Jesse M. Unruh, a leading Democrat. Unruh, after voting against Kerr's dismissal while Reagan stood with the majority for the removal, had declared the country would view the matter as a political act.

Reagan chided Unruh at the news conference with the remark:

"I think we have to accept the fact that somebody, if he sees a chance to make a little political mileage, is going to make it."

But Reagan declared that "this governor has no intention of ever trying to overrule the regents ... and engaging in arm-twisting."

He noted that at the closed meeting at which the vote to dismiss Kerr was taken he "voted as one of 14." But, he said, former Gov. Edmund G. Brown, a Democrat, has told of intervening personally to prevent Kerr's removal two years ago.

"I consider that political interference," Reagan added.

'Dixie' Gets Company

"Dixie" may have some company.

Seems the chairman of the Scott County improvement association doesn't like Stephen Foster's old standard, "My Old Kentucky Home."

He doesn't like it so much, he's written the Kentucky Human Rights Commission to investigate for racial overtones.

The man, William E. Peters, Georgetown, also wrote Gov. Edward T. Breathitt and the State Tourist and Travel Division.

The offensive line, he says, is "Tis summer, the darkies are gay."

Peters has asked that distribution of a state brochure containing the song be halted until revision is made.

"In view of our 1964 Civil Rights Act, we think this an alienation to the Negro tourist and Negro citizens of the State of Kentucky," he said.

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Quiz Bowl To Begin Third Year Jan. 31

By SUZI SOMES
Kernel Staff Writer

"The Quiz Kids," as the Student Center Forum Committee is now calling themselves, are coming up with a barrage of surprises to start Jan. 31. This is the first round of the 1967 Quiz Bowl, now in its third year.

Laura Muntz, chairman of the Forum Committee, said the first innovation is the use of slides for art questions. "We are also using taped music for questions this year, however," she added, "the tapes will only be used as bonus questions, not for toss-ups."

"The physical setup has also been elaborated," Miss Muntz said, "we are having a scoreboard instead of the blackboard previously used." On the scoreboard there will be the stop-clock which is being borrowed from the ROTC Department.

Bill Hopkins, a member of the forum committee, has bought plexi-glass to be used for name plates. "Every time the contestant presses the buzzer his name will light up," Laura said. Hopkins is a former member of the Trojan team, the winner of the Quiz Bowl for the last two years.

"This year we are trying to proportion all the questions," Miss Muntz commented. The difficulty of the questions will be increased for each round. The main problem in preparing for the Quiz Bowl was the lack of response from the faculty when asked to submit questions. Laura remarked that only three faculty members replied to the letters that were sent out. Therefore

most of the questions were made up by committee members themselves.

The Forum Committee has chosen judges for this year's contest from three different fields. Bonnie Cox, a graduate student, will represent the Humanities, Dr. Eaves will represent the Mathematics field, and Porter represents the physical sciences.

Dr. Douglas Schwartz, professor of anthropology, is returning as moderator.

"Another big surprise to us was that the General Electric College Bowl asked the University to have a team this spring," Miss Muntz said. The date UK is to be represented is May 21. "I don't know how the team will be selected. In some schools the administration chooses top scholars at the University and tutors them up until the time they go on the show," she remarked. "However, I think if the Trojans (winners of UK Quiz Bowl) are allowed to participate, then I think it is only right that they should be chosen."

There are also tentative plans brewing for a Regional Quiz Bowl. Miss Muntz has contacted and had replies from six schools in the surrounding area. However the regional quiz bowl will probably not be started before next fall because a few of these schools don't even have teams as yet.

Kerr To Head Study On Higher Education

(c) New York Times News Service

NEW YORK—The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching announced today that Dr. Clark Kerr will head a major study of the future structure and financing of American higher education.

The project, which will take three or four years, is regarded as one of the most potentially significant studies ever to be attempted in this field.

Alan Pifer, acting president of the Foundation, said Kerr had accepted the assignment before the University of California's Board of Regents dismissed him from the presidency last Friday.

"Nothing has happened to change our view that no man is better qualified than he to lead a study of higher education's future in this country," Pifer said.

Kerr said he would undertake the assignment "at least for the present on a part-time basis." The amount of his compensation was not disclosed.

Fourteen other persons, including six trustees of the foundation, will serve with Kerr on the commission that will direct the study.

The project will be financed by grants to the Carnegie Fund by its sister foundation, the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The Corporation has already an initial grant of \$300,000 to start the project and will make additional grants later.

Pifer said the purpose of the study will be to examine how Americans can afford the quantity and quality of higher education they are expected to demand in years to come. But to do so, he noted, the commission will first have to determine what forms American higher education is likely to take in the future.

Kerr emphasized that "no one answer, no one blueprint, no one 'master plan' for American higher education" would come out of the study.

"We will take a hard look at all the complex elements in our society which affect higher education and which are affected by it," he said.

UK Bulletin Board

Women living in residence halls (except Complex No. 5) and students in Haggin Hall and Donovan Quadrangle should make appointments immediately for Kentuckian sittings at Room 214, Journalism Building.

Applications for the UK Quiz Bowl teams must be turned in by Friday to Room 201, Student Center. Teams are limited to undergraduates.

YMCA Bogota project orientation meets at 7 p.m. Thursday in Room 363, Student Center.

I.D. cards can be validated at the I.D. office, Memorial Coliseum, 8-12 and 1:30-4:30 daily. Paid fee slip must be presented.

Dr. Silvio O. Navarro will speak on "The Analog Computer and its Many Applications" during the UK chapter Association of Computing Machinery meeting Thursday, Room 257 of Anderson Eng. Building, 7:30 p.m. There will be a demonstration.

Applications for the fifth series of the Selective Service System's college qualification test are available at the local boards.

The test will be administered March 11, 31, and April 8.

The Student Center Board is sponsoring a trip to the Bahamas during spring vacation. A film of the Bahamas will be shown at 12 p.m. Thursday and Friday at the Student Center Theatre.

1,000 Gather At Complex After False Fire Alarm

Continued From Page 1

Complex Eight was the first section opened at the new facility. Women moved in after living in a downtown hotel the first few weeks of first semester.

The fire alarm box pulled was in a second floor stairway. Mrs. Hicks alerted the campus police dispatcher, noting that there were no apparent signs of a fire. Three police units were dispatched to unlock stanchions that keep unauthorized vehicles off the mall. The Lexington Fire Department was notified by radio that the box had been pulled, but that there was no sign of fire. They were asked to search the building.

"When an alarm is sounded we can't take a chance," Dempsey said. He conceded that the student disturbance might have

been avoided had the emergency units come in without red lights and sirens, but said he was not complaining.

One campus policeman described the situation as a "near riot," and said city police had to "intervene" when firemen were forced to "push their way through."

Campus police and Dean Hall said there were no reports of fire hydrants being turned on.

Dean Hall said the way the students responded to his suggestion that they disperse "was complimentary to the student body." He said there were only a few troublemakers.

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